

Beware.
In time of safety it is just as we
to find where the fire escapes or the
lifeboats are and to try on the cor-
nets—Chicago News

THE ANTIOCH NEWS

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THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1914.

How much has the Washington administration to do with the present business situation? To what extent is it responsible and what could it do to relieve the situation if it were so disposed?

We doubt whether President Wilson has very much of an idea as to business and as to what business really is, but suppose he were inclined to do something, what could he do? He has been asked to drop the whip with which he constantly lashes congress and let it go home and temporarily abandon his so-called anti-trust legislation.

After all, the situation is about as Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank of New York says: "It is a psychological question, largely, and if the mills of legislation were closed and the fires under the boilers at the capital plant were banked and people were permitted to take their eyes from the seat of government and devote their energy for their own good as well as the general good, confidence, in our judgment, would be restored."

It is not charitable to criticize President Wilson all the time. There is no question but he is conscientious. There is no question but he is honest, and there is no question but he thinks that his policy is the best thing for the country. However, it makes little difference to a man who has accumulated a little property whether it is legislated out of his pocket by a well meaning reformer or taken away with a gun. The result, not having any means upon which to subsist, is the same.

The business men of the country, we are sure, would be willing to cover Mr. Wilson's faults with the ashes of silence were it not for the fact that he continually insists on jamming the Democratic platform into every situation. He told the gentlemen who called on him, May 29, at which time he made his famous "psychological" remarks, that the legislation must go through because it was a part of the Democratic program as adopted at the Baltimore convention. He seemed to feel that it was more important to comply with the provisions of the Democratic platform than it was to save the country from ruin.

We have often wondered why it is necessary to pass the so-called anti-trust legislation. Could some of the evils that now exist be better corrected by the new legislation than by the statutes now on the books? Will the new legislation which the President proposes reach the Jones boys? Is there any trust or combination in the United States that has been prosecuted heretofore done anything that the Joneses have not done? Do not Thomas David Jones and David Benton Jones, his brother, own a mill in New Jersey that is one of the most profitable properties in the United States? Do they not supply the government with certain materials that have to do with ammunition at very high prices? What is the object of all the anti-trust legislation if it is not to keep men from making too much money? How much money should the Jones boys be allowed to make? Why should they be allowed to make a greater percentage than any of the people who have been or are being prosecuted under the anti-trust laws?

We believe that if the legislative plants at Washington were shut down that conditions would soon become normal, and we have no objection to the administration taking as much credit as it desires on account of the prospective bumper crop. We think the Lord had more to do with it, however, than Mr. Wilson, but if Mr. Wilson can find any comfort in the fact that the bumper crop occurred in the second year of his reign we have no objections.

There is an old saying that a man can get used to anything, even hanging and if Congress and the administration keep up their wall about business men long enough the whole country will get used to it and will not pay any attention to them. Business interests have to stand about so much persecution, anyway, so the best thing to do is to take an optimistic view and go ahead.—Manufacturer's News.

In order to obtain accurate information as how many railroad employees are out of work now who had work a year ago, the Wall Street Journal has sent out inquiries and compiled the following statistics:

On thirty-four roads operating well over half the steam mileage of the country on May 1, 1914, there was a total of 1,023,336 employees, as compared 1,142,593 last year, a decrease of 119,557.

The "Progs" seem highly elated over that ticket, shouldn't wonder if they worked some to win out in the end.

Westerfield and Hendee are still scrapping for the County Clerkship on the Republican ticket, and right now it looks as if they were going to have lots of company in the race.

Now wouldn't it be nice if the "Repubs" might have a Superintendent of Schools to go with that sheriff the "Progs" are priming from western Lake county.

Yes, there is still that persistent rumor of a whirlwind campaign at the last minute and those in the ring predict some surprise at the finish.

A Sheriff, a real live sure enough sheriff from this neck of the woods—He's a "prog" but they do say that he is going to give E. J. Griffin some run for all that.

More about Geo. Field for Congress, looks as if he is real seriously in earnest this time.

Sure thing, there was some political soundings made at the Fourth of July celebration, some people are continually on the job you know.

BASE BALL NOTES

No game scheduled for next Sunday.

SCORE BY INNINGS

Antioch.....5 1 0 1 1 0 0 1—9
Avon.....3 0 2 5 3 1 0 6—20

Second Game

Antioch.....0 0 2 0 1—3
Allendale.....1 0 1 0 0—2



A Difficult Decision.
Which Avon Always Got

NEW USE OF THE CEREALS

Evidence That People of the Stone Age Did Not Live Exclusively on Animal Food.

There is nothing to indicate that the men of the later stone age did not have buckwheat pancakes for breakfast. It has been learned that not only buckwheat but many other grains of the present day, such as corn, barley, flax, rye and oats, formed an important part of the daily bread consumed by the people of the latter half of the stone age, known as the neolithic epoch.

It is generally admitted that the men of the age of hewn stone were hunters. With Asiatic invasions the manner of living changed. The neolithics began to raise domestic animals and to cultivate certain species of plants, the remains of which are still to be found.

Corn is the most ancient plant known. Scientists have observed samples of it in the celebrated layer of the Mas d'Azil, or end of the hewn stone period.

It is believed that this kind of plant is essentially of Asiatic origin. It could have been brought into Europe by neolithic invaders. Egyptian wheat has also been found. Barley is also pretty frequent, being represented by six distinct varieties. On the other hand, rye and oats were known, but were rare. Flax was represented by a different kind from the present species.

The other plants of that age were probably gathered in a wild state. Fruits were generally cut in quarters and dried; such as certain little species of apples and pears.

Value of Money.

I consider him a wise man who does not overrate the value of money, nor thirst for it, nor found all his hopes on it. . . . Who makes a good and rightful use of it may be called its lord and owner.—Petrarch.

The Making of a Man.

No university can make a man. . . . Men may load themselves with lore till they stoop beneath the weight of their accumulations, and yet fail to lift a care from the heart of the weary, or impel a single soul an inch on its way to God. The real building of a man is within.—Dr. Clifford.

MANY USES FOR INDIAN CORN PLATE MONEY OF THE PAST

For One Thing It is Classified as, Next to Rice, Most Important of World's Foods.

Next to rice, this grass is the most important food plant in the world, besides serving in a thousand other important ways the needs of man. It is native to America, having been cultivated in the western hemisphere since prehistoric times. The name maize we use for it is derived from the word Mahiz, the name the old Haitians employed and which Columbus adopted when he discovered America. When the white settlers came to the United States they found the Indians cultivating it, and quickly learned from them its great value. Several of the old Indian names for certain preparations still remain and are incorporated in the language of the American people, such as samp, hominy and succotash. Strangely, as human food, the Indian corn is practically unknown outside of America.

Among its manifold uses, outside of food value, are the following: The oil extracted from the kernel is used for surfacing and polishing oilcloth and linoleum, and the cake left after the oil has been extracted is fed to sheep. Glucose from this plant, a sugary white liquid, is used by confectioners in great quantities. Cornstarch, when not used for chocolate puddings, is licked by us when we put a stamp to the envelope. Maize is also a growing source for denatured alcohol used for heating and lighting. Corn stalks woven into strong belts are used on all large vessels at the bulkheads for protection. Our most dangerous explosive, gun cotton and smokeless powder, rely for their manufacture on the Indian corn. A poor quality of molasses is furnished by the stems, paper by the stalks, and stalks and stems are used as fodder for farm stock.

LITTLE BUT ACTIVE BRAIN

Small Margaret's Scheme to Secure Liberty Would Have Done Credit to Much Older Person.

With the following story Margaret's father supports his opinion that adroitness is congenital in women:

On Saturday Margaret, aged four, was in deep disgrace. Four times since two o'clock she had run away to visit Mrs. Gilbert, her favorite neighbor, and was now paying for her crime by detention in the house.

At five her father returned and sat on the porch reading his evening paper. To him, in a few minutes, Margaret sauntered out, her mind intent on carrying out her plans, and shortly suggested:

"Daddy, let's play you are the baby, and I am the mother."

Daddy agreed on condition that it must be a very little baby and one that would not be expected to move.

Thereupon Margaret, after a silence in which one could hear her brain currents crackle, said: "Now, Honey, you are to be a good little baby and don't run away, while Mother's for a little while going over to Mrs. Gilbert's."—The Sunday Magazine.

Name Was a Mistake.

The island of Luzon, the principal one of the Philippine group, owes its name to a mistake of interpretation on the part of the early Spanish discoverers, according to Mr. Kaloa, secretary of the Philippine commissioner at Washington. There seems to have been no name applied to the whole island, as such, by the natives; each tribe, such as the Tagalog, the Ilokano and others, designated only their own particular territory.

"Luzon" is a word in the Tagalog dialect, and means a mortar, such as was used by the natives to pound up their rice. The Spanish discoverers of the island, who sailed, not from Spain, but Mexico, first encountered the natives squatting before their mortars, pounding out their dinners. By signs the Spaniards attempted to ask them the name of the country. The natives, however, mistook their gestures for inquiries as to the name of the utensil they were busied with, and answered "Luzon," a name that has clung to the island ever since.

Pepys' Library.

Pepys' library, since 1724, has been in the possession of Magdalene college, Cambridge. Pepys directed in his will that his collection of books and manuscripts should be transferred on the death of his nephew, John Jackson, to either Trinity college or Magdalene college, Cambridge, and required that the college which received the books should submit to an annual visitation from the other, the purpose of which should be to ascertain whether the trust was being worthily fulfilled. "Could I be sure," Pepys wrote, "of a constant succession of heirs from my said nephew qualified like himself for the use of such a library, I should not entertain a thought of its ever being alienated from them."

The Greatest Degree.

Science assures us that there is a definite limit to the lowest conceivable temperature, and that this may be placed with considerable accuracy at 459 degrees below zero on the Fahrenheit scale.

It is held that at all temperatures above this "absolute zero" particles of matter, either solid or gaseous, are in a state of vibration, the more rapid vibrations corresponding to the greater degree of heat.

All such vibrations would cease at absolute zero, and all gases would liquefy.

Unwieldy Coinage Once Issued by Sweden Now Found Only as Museum Curiosities.

One of the largest coins ever struck off has been acquired by the American Numismatic society, of New York. The piece is of copper, is 13 by 23 1/2 inches in size, weighs 31 pounds, and its coinage value in 1659 was eight Swedish dalers, which would be about \$5.20 in American money. The coin is a rectangular ingot, with five large round stamps punched in it, one in each corner and one in the center. Stamps were placed in the corners to prevent "clipping." Each corner stamp carries the Swedish crown in the center, and the date, 1659. Around the edge is the inscription of Carolus Gustavus X, the reigning king. The center stamp states the value of \$8 in silver.

Coins of this kind were called "plate money." Sweden turned them out continuously for 110 years, beginning in 1649, in the reign of Christina, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, in denominations of eight, four, two, one and half daler pieces, with pieces of five and three dalers in one year. The coinage had been in progress 10 years when the specimen now here was struck. In 1715 the Swedish government melted down 116 bronze cannons and made them into 86,760 plate money dalers.

Such large pieces of pure copper were issued as money in order to find an outlet for the products of the Swedish copper mines without depreciating the value of the metal. All plate money is naturally becoming quite rare. Daler and half-daler pieces are most often found; two and four are scarce, and the eight-daler pieces are no longer to be seen in Europe except in the large museums.

Public Opinion.

People say how strong public opinion is; and, indeed, it is strong while it is in its prime. In its childhood and old age it is as weak as any other organism. I try to make my own work belong to the youth of public opinion. The history of the world is the record of the weakness, frailty and death of public opinion, as geology is the record of the decay of these bodily organisms in which public opinions have found material expression.—Samuel Butler.

Always to Be Reckoned With.
You must learn to deal with odd and even in life, as well as in figures.—George Elliot.

Where Reform Must Begin.
The adult's habits, opinions and ideals are fixed; eternal truths may be shot at him or thrust in him, but he "holds the same opinion still." But the child's mind is plastic. The impressions it receives it will retain, and if they are economically sold, it will grow into an adult with altruistic principles holding due prominence. So we must start with the child in the home, the child in the street, the child in the school. This is where reform must begin.

Pointer for Swains.
"The dandelion who hateth thee greeteth thee with soft words, saying: 'Behold, I am exceeding glad that thou hast come; thou rejoicest mine eyes. Lo, surely it was sweet of thee to call.' But as for her who loveth thee, lo, she runneth to the door, she holdeth thy two hands, saying only, 'Oh, Ned!'" —"The Maxims of Noah," by Gelett Burgess

Therefore Smile.
Surely happiness is reflective, like the light of heaven; and every countenance, bright with smiles and glowing with innocent enjoyment, is a mirror, transmitting to others the rays of a supreme and ever-shining benevolence.—Irving.

Importance of Trifles.
After a mad chase the escaped lunatic was carried back to his ward and the affairs of the asylum were resumed as before. "Beats all," jested an attendant, "how the wheels of a large institution can be stopped by a loose lid."

July Specials

Now is the time for binder twine, we have the "Deering Standard" on hand to supply your wants.

Don't let your cattle suffer from the torment of flies, etc. We sell the "Standard Fly Shy".

Remember that we are agents for the H. C. McCormick line of farm machinery. Repairs for all I. H. C., Michinches.

Janesville and Studebaker buggies, wagons, etc.

Oils of all kinds. Call and see us. We can save you money on your auto oils in half barrel quantity.

We have as nearly a complete line of shelf hardware or you can find in any country hardware store.

E. L. WALD & CO.

LAKE VILLA, ILL.

REDUCTION

ELECTRIC LIGHT RATES

THE PRESENT RATES CHARGED BY THIS COMPANY ARE:

14 1-2c per K. W. H. for the first 30 hours use of the Maximum Demand; 8c per K. W. H. for the remaining hours consumption during the month. From these 1c per K. W. H. is deducted for payment the monthly bill by the date specified thereon.

The Fowing LOWERRATES

Will be put in force on after the dates named:
July 1, 1914. for the first 30 hours use of Maximum Demand 14c per K. W. H.
For the remaining hours consumption during the month 8c per K. W. H.
Sept. 1, 1914. for the first 30 hours use of Maximum Demand 13 1-2c per K. W. H.
For the remaining hours consumption during the month 8c per K. W. H.
Mch. 1, 1915. for the first 30 hours use of Maximum Demand 13c per K. W. H.
For the remaining hours consumption during the month 8c per K. W. H.

From all of the foregoing a deduction of 1c per K. W. H. will be made for payment of monthly bill the date specified thereon

Each of lower rates will be applicable to all meters read after the date on which is inaugurated

The customer by using high efficiency lamps can get more light, and he his Electric Fan, Electric Iron, Vacuum Cleaner, Washing Machine and Electric Toaster supply for about that his Electric Light cost him less. The customer by using high efficiency lamps can get more light, and he his Electric Fan, Electric Iron, Vacuum Cleaner, Washing Machine and Electric Toaster supply for about that his Electric Light cost him less. The customer by using high efficiency lamps can get more light, and he his Electric Fan, Electric Iron, Vacuum Cleaner, Washing Machine and Electric Toaster supply for about that his Electric Light cost him less.

Public Service Co. OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS

RURAL NEW-YORK

LAKE VILLA

Herman Wendland is quite ill with pneumonia.

Paul Avery and wife were in Chicago last Thursday.

The Misses Leonard of Chicago, were home over the Fourth.

A club of girls' are occupying the Dick's house for a season.

Ben Summers and wife entertained Chicago relatives the Fourth.

Lee McDonough of Waukegan was in our town on business last week.

A daughter arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Lund last Tuesday.

Russell Dawson and family of Cicero, spent the Fourth with the Shepards and Rowling families.

Geo. Mitchell and Ray Kerr Friday drove to a lake near Madison, Wis., for a stay until Sunday evening.

H. Potter, wife and daughter attended the wedding of Earl Potter at Highland Park last Wednesday.

P. W. Gray, wife and son of Chicago spent the week end with the Kapple, Avery and C. Hamlin families.

The Ladies Aid society will hold their bazaar on July 23. A home bakery will be one of the features of the sale.

David Sugar, of Philadelphia, who conducted a store here for several years was in town last week for several days, looking over the situation.

A little excitement was caused in town Monday afternoon when Mrs. Mabel Dietmeyer's horse smashed the buggy and ran away, but no one was hurt.

The Manzer families with their guests the Potters from Fort Scott, Kansas, and others to form quite a party drove to Lake Geneva, the first of the week, for an outing.

Geo. Strang of Marshfield, Wis., visited his son Frank here last week, also his brother Will, who is quite ill at his home in Milwaukee.

The ladies of the East Fox Lake cemetery will meet at the home of Mrs. Emma Sorenson, July 15. Supper will be served. Visitors welcome. Mrs. Lura Culver, secretary.

Mrs. Blue returned to her home in Doris City, Iowa, the first of the week, after having spent the past six months with her daughter's here. Mr. Daniels accompanied her to Chicago.

Early Sunday morning, the fast train struck and instantly killed Will Thayer as he was walking along the track near Loon Lake. Besides his wife and son he leaves a mother and father, a brother and sister. He was very badly mangled so the funeral was held Monday afternoon at the home.

SALEM

Mrs. A. Burdick spent Monday in Kenosha.

L. Dorey was a Kenosha visitor on Monday.

J. Schlaw autoed to Kenosha on the Fourth.

F. Gegan and family of Chicago spent the Fourth here.

A large crowd gathered at Paddocks lake the Fourth.

W. Bloss and wife entertained relatives over the Fourth.

Miss Lulu Root had company auto from Davenport, Iowa, to spend the Fourth here.

Keith McVican and Roy Burdick spent the Fourth in Racine and took in Ringling Bros., show.

St. Peter's choir from Chicago will come out to Paddocks lake Friday and services will be held at their camp Sundays the 12 and 19, in the afternoon at 2:30. Everybody come.

Peculiar Furnishing of Bird's Nest.
A golfer who was playing over the St. Neots (Huntingdonshire, England) links the other day hit his ball into a hedge, and after searching for it some time without success, observed a bird's nest. From curiosity more than with any expectation of finding his ball there he looked into the nest and found not only his own ball, but three others as well.

Evil Effects of Fear.
Fear is the acid which is pumped into one's atmosphere. It causes mental, moral and spiritual prostration, and sometimes death, death to energy, and all growth.—Horace Fletcher.

Tolstoy's Library.
Count Tolstoy's secretary says that the great writer's library numbered 16,000 volumes in 32 languages. There were almost as many books in English as in Russian—8,415 against 8,000.

HICKORY

Irene Savage is visiting this week at Hebron.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Bert Edwards on Wednesday, July 1, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Savage and family visited Sunday at W. King's.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Grant spent the week end at O. L. Hollenbeck's.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Wells of Millburn visited relatives here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lou Savage of Evanston spent the Fourth at D. Frazier's.

Harvey and Josie Mann of Hebron, and Freida Erb of Chicago visited Sunday at A. T. Savage's.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Eastman and Miss Clara Reynolds visited Sunday afternoon at A. T. Savage's.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Scharff and daughter of Burlington, Wis., visited over the Fourth at Thomas Petersen's.

The Cemetery and Ladies Aid will hold a joint meeting on Thursday, July 16. Supper served by both societies. Every one come and help plan for the picnic.

SILVER LAKE

Max Daniels was here Tuesday.

Miss Marie Kefes was a Burlington caller recently.

Mrs. Bert Dean is visiting her sister at Dayton, Ohio.

Miss Hazel Hartnell visited Burlington friends Sunday.

Wedding bells will ring soon for one of our young ladies.

Miss Barbara Fleucker was home from Milwaukee for the Fourth.

Walter Crane and family, Chas. Selby and family spent the Fourth at George Selby's.

Mrs. Harold Batting of Chicago is visiting her sister, Mrs. Clair Dixon here this week.

Quite a crowd attended the picnic here the Fourth. A great many enjoyed the merry go round.

RUSSELL

Mr. and Mrs. LaDue of Chicago are the proud parents of twins.

Wm. Zander and wife are entertaining company from Chicago.

Mrs. Geo. Edwards returned to Chicago Sunday after a week's visit here.

Laura Corris entertained Miss Schaefer and lady friend of Milwaukee over the Fourth.

Word has reached here of the marriage of Miss Alice Dawse and Mr. Godness of Denver. Their many friends wish them a happy future.

Russell district has begun work on the new school house which will be brick when completed and will be built just a few rods east of the old one facing south.

BRISTOL

Dr. Williams of Chicago spent over Sunday here.

Harwood Edwards of Kenosha spent the Fourth here.

Thomas Monroe of Chicago spent the week end here.

Miss Lydia Curtis spent last Thursday in Kenosha.

Chas. Miller, Jr., of Chicago spent the Fourth with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Franke of Kenosha are visiting at the home of Wm. W. King.

Frank Hartwig of Kenosha spent a few days last week with his parents.

Bert Davis and wife of Chicago are visiting at the home of Chas. Quigg.

Quite a few from here went to Kenosha last Thursday and Friday to watch the biplane.

Spilled the Effect.
"What's the matter?" a colleague asked of the advertising manager. "Matter, enough. The only thing I placed there, Soprano's, and so I had a cold cure on the shelves with the announcement that it was a sore throat cure. I could not have it any more."

Rolling Spill Strong in Death.
Mrs. M. M. M. of Carmichael, England, left a bequest in her will of \$5 a year to pay for the cleaning of the marble of her grave with soap and water.

CONTRIVANCE KNOWN AS THE HUMAN HEART TRULY A MARVELOUS PIECE OF MACHINERY.

The most perfect pump in the world, the most perfect ever made, is also the oldest—how old, no one knows, for it is as old as man himself.

This pump is so small and so light that it might be carried in an overcoat pocket. Yet it runs day and night without a stop, without attention, drawing in and sending forth two and a half ounces of liquid 70 times a minute. In one minute it pumps 175 ounces; in one hour, 6564 pounds; in one year, 5,748,750 pounds. Its normal life is about 70 years, in which time it pumps 402,412,500 pounds, or more than 201,206 tons.

This diminutive piece of machinery has been known to keep up this work without a single stop for more than 100 years.

It pulsates 4,200 times an hour, 100,800 times a day, 36,792,000 times a year. It has no journals or bearings to oil, no bolts to tighten or slacks to be taken up. It is so constructed that its parts are automatically repaired as it goes along. But, with all of this, there is one very serious characteristic inseparably connected with this pump, which is that once it stops it cannot be started up again, unless immediate steps be taken to do so by an expert. Even this generally fails. So the owner should use care and judgment in its upkeep. There is no other machinery that we have any knowledge of which the above can be said. How this is all accomplished is known only to its inventor.

This pump is the human heart.

At the moment when the priestly benediction was to be given to the pair a Benedicte monk advanced.

Raising his arms above his head, he asked a divine blessing for the newly married couple, and a rustle of sensation ran through the church when he added that that blessing was not merely that of the priest, but of a grandfather.

The Benedicte monk was Father Du Bourg, pastor of the order in Paris, and the grandfather of the bride. Formerly a smart cavalry officer, he had lost his wife after but few years of married life. After bringing up his children until they were old enough to look after themselves he quitted the world and exchanged sword and gold lace for the robe and cowl of the monk.

Evidently Crazy With Love.
"Starts out to be married; held on 'insanity charge.' We've known men to get mad after they were married a while, but this man probably was of a neurotic disposition to start with."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

MADE THE SCENE EFFECTIVE
Comical Before, Small Boy's Anxious Question Turned It Into a Real "Scream."

An amateur dramatic society recently introduced a striking bit of realism into their skilful rendering of "Engaged and Jilted."

It will be remembered that when the heroine faints and falls gracefully upon the stage, the awkward comic servant is required to seize a large pitcher from a small table standing near R. 3 E., and boldly invert it over the prostrate lady, exclaiming, as she does so: "Oh, heavens! There's not a drop of water in the place!"

This is a highly humorous effect, in its way; but its side-splitting features were greatly intensified the other evening when, through some oversight the pitcher was half-full of water when it was placed on the table.

The proper cue was given. The comic servant grabbed the pitcher and, fully deluged the unexpected hero. She spluttered and gasped for breath, and waved her arms wildly in the air; and utterly forgot to recover from her "faint."

"Geel! Geel! swim?" called out a small boy in the gallery. And then the applause was simply deafening.

Odd Facts on Abroad.
An Association Neglected Wives has been formed at London, on the Elbe, to establish a limit for husbands' visits to beer houses and cafes. If necessary, the wives will form a militia to remove all ill-formed men on the premises after 11 p.m.

A notary named Sauter, died recently in the town Arbon, on the border of Lake Constance, had a large manila for fine shoes. He had a museum containing about 5,000 pairs of boots and shoes, valued at over \$100,000. No one—not even his wife—was allowed to enter the room where the collection was kept.

The latest articles devised for benefit of the modern woman musical clothes brushes, scent tins, spray and powderpuff boxes, her dressing table. Two tines can be used on the brush while it is being used. The little button which starts the mechanism is placed just where the hand is certain to press it.

Land of Long Words.
Humboldt once said that nothing in Mexico strikes Europeans more forcibly than the excessive length of the words. This high, moreover, does not always depend on their being compounded, as in the Greek, the German or the Sanskrit. Thus the Mexican word for "at simple things" is a long one.

But that is nothing. Mrs. Charles W. Donnell, in her book on "Guatemala," has often quoted "Humboldt's words" in her own language. "Humboldt's words" are long, but they are not as long as the words of the Mexican.

It is not only the words of the Mexican that are long, but the words of the English. "Humboldt's words" are long, but they are not as long as the words of the Mexican.

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CONTRIVANCE KNOWN AS THE HUMAN HEART TRULY A MARVELOUS PIECE OF MACHINERY.

The most perfect pump in the world, the most perfect ever made, is also the oldest—how old, no one knows, for it is as old as man himself.

This pump is so small and so light that it might be carried in an overcoat pocket. Yet it runs day and night without a stop, without attention, drawing in and sending forth two and a half ounces of liquid 70 times a minute. In one minute it pumps 175 ounces; in one hour, 6564 pounds; in one year, 5,748,750 pounds. Its normal life is about 70 years, in which time it pumps 402,412,500 pounds, or more than 201,206 tons.

This diminutive piece of machinery has been known to keep up this work without a single stop for more than 100 years.

It pulsates 4,200 times an hour, 100,800 times a day, 36,792,000 times a year. It has no journals or bearings to oil, no bolts to tighten or slacks to be taken up. It is so constructed that its parts are automatically repaired as it goes along. But, with all of this, there is one very serious characteristic inseparably connected with this pump, which is that once it stops it cannot be started up again, unless immediate steps be taken to do so by an expert. Even this generally fails. So the owner should use care and judgment in its upkeep. There is no other machinery that we have any knowledge of which the above can be said. How this is all accomplished is known only to its inventor.

This pump is the human heart.

At the moment when the priestly benediction was to be given to the pair a Benedicte monk advanced.

Raising his arms above his head, he asked a divine blessing for the newly married couple, and a rustle of sensation ran through the church when he added that that blessing was not merely that of the priest, but of a grandfather.

The Benedicte monk was Father Du Bourg, pastor of the order in Paris, and the grandfather of the bride. Formerly a smart cavalry officer, he had lost his wife after but few years of married life. After bringing up his children until they were old enough to look after themselves he quitted the world and exchanged sword and gold lace for the robe and cowl of the monk.

Evidently Crazy With Love.
"Starts out to be married; held on 'insanity charge.' We've known men to get mad after they were married a while, but this man probably was of a neurotic disposition to start with."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

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Humboldt once said that nothing in Mexico strikes Europeans more forcibly than the excessive length of the words. This high, moreover, does not always depend on their being compounded, as in the Greek, the German or the Sanskrit. Thus the Mexican word for "at simple things" is a long one.

But that is nothing. Mrs. Charles W. Donnell, in her book on "Guatemala," has often quoted "Humboldt's words" in her own language. "Humboldt's words" are long, but they are not as long as the words of the Mexican.

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